(XXIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 1487.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1774.

ALEPPO, *August* 31.

THE Turks say that they have not for 86 years past experienced the calamity of the plague to that degree they have lately at Bassora and Bagdad. On the 19th of January last, the plague broke out in the suburbs of the last mentioned place, and began to spread into the city; and in the months of February, March, and April, its progress was so rapid, that out of 400,000 inhabitants, there remained but about a fourth part. The inhabitants of Hela, Iman Aly, Iman Hussein, and Iman Mussa, all proved the victims of the contagion. The pilgrims who came to those places in April, as usual, to pay their devotions, found nothing but dead carcasses and empty habitations. The pilgrims from Iman Aly, and the Jewish families who had escaped from Bagdad, went to Bassora, and carried the contagion there, towards the end of March. The Christians and Francks took the necessary precautions to escape the infection; but the Mussulmen felt the effects of it most dreadfully. Eight thousand Turks, in one quarter of the town only, died between the 15th and 25th of April; and out of 500 domestics belonging to the governor, he had but one slave left alive, who was employed in fetching rice for the subsistence of his master. There were 100,000 inhabitants in that city, out of which 80,000 died, 5000 escaped to the Persian Gulph, 5000 others recovered from the distemper, and 10,000 were so happy as to escape the infection. The hot weather in May put a stop to the distemper at Bagdad, and by the 10th of June Bassora was free from it. An Armenian Roman Catholic priest, 80 years of age, who practised as a physician, entirely escaped the infection, though exposed to it daily in relieving others. The tribes of Arabs, encamped between Bassora and Bagdad, suffered prodigiously. Kerim Khan, regent of Persia, by drawing a line of troops along the frontiers of his kingdom, preserved it from contagion. The chief of the English factory at Bassora retired to his country house, but the plague pursuing him, he found means to escape to Mascat on board a small English vessel. The merchants, and other English there, endeavouring to follow his example, embarked on board another vessel, but had the misfortune to be taken by the pirates of the island of Karek, and carried to Benderik, a port in Persia, where they are treated but indifferently. The sick that were left behind in the hospital all died. The bishop of Babylon shut himself up, in hopes to escape the infection by that means; but having lost all his domestics, he was forced to go out to procure subsistence, and being seized with the plague, died of it.

DANTZICK, *Nov.* 20. We had hitherto some hopes to remain a free and independent commercial town, by the aid and assistance of our antient protector, the king of Poland, and the diet; but now finding that is lost, and that our city will absolutely be enslaved by the king of Prussia, the greatest part of the inhabitants have already left this place, and several are about removing, with their families and stock in trade, to different commercial towns; so that the greatest part of the finest houses, which formerly were crouded with tenants are now shut up.

STOCKHOLM, *Nov.* 12. The day before yesterday the king arrived here from the castle at Gripsholm. His majesty being informed that the inhabitants of this capital were preparing to celebrate his return with marks of joy, gave the magistrates to understand that he was highly satisfied with their offered marks of affection, but that he should receive greater satisfaction if they would employ what they intended to expend in shewing their respect to him in applying it to the relief of the poor. In consequence of the above notice a considerable sum was distributed among a great number of necessitous families. Next day, after the king's arrival, there was a grand circle at the castle, and, on this occasion, the Sieur Winblad had the honour to be presented to his majesty. What renders the above gentleman remarkable is, that having served among the confederates in Poland, he was taken prisoner by the Russians, and exiled to Siberia, whence he had the good luck to escape, under the conduct of the famous baron Benelski, a native of Hungary, with whom, after having suffered almost unheard of dangers, he arrived at Canton in China, from whence he passed to Europe, and at length regained his native country.

LONDON, *November* 29.

A gentleman at Easingwold in Yorkshire, has this year 1100 bushels of potatoes from 2 acres, 3 rods, 7 perches of land, which extraordinary produce he disposed of to the poor at a moderate price, immediately upon being taken up.

Lord Chatham, though in perfect health, still remains at his seat in Somersetshire, where it is thought he will continue the whole winter, as no house is yet taken for his town residence.

It may be depended upon, that whenever lord Mansfield retires from the king's bench, he will not advance to any other place under government.

We are assured, from indisputable authority, that the paragraph in the paper of last week, asserting that lord Clive had caused all his dependents at Bishop's Castle in Shropshire, to be made freemen of New Radnor, in Wales, is entirely false and groundless. It very fortunately happens, that by the constitutional charter of New Radnor, none but inhabitants and residents in that borough can be elected freemen thereof.

Thursday morning about eleven o'clock, Richard Channel, parish clerk of St Michael's, in Southampton, went to the sexton, and told him there was a woman to be churched at twelve; some little time afterwards, being in the church together, Channel told the sexton he need not wait, for he would stay till the clergyman and woman came. In about half an hour the sexton went to the church again, and found Channel hanging from a post of the gallery stairs: having no knife, he ran out to call assistance, and when they cut him down he was hardly dead, but it was too late for his recovery. The cause of this rash action is not easily accounted for, as he always appeared a chearful, happy man.

Extract of a letter from George's Key, Honduras, dated September 6.

"The city of Guatimala, one of the largest in New Spain, and situate not far from us, was a few days ago destroyed by an earthquake, and entirely sunk under water, and many thousands of the inhabitants perished; those that escaped with their lives are in the greatest distress. The Spanish gentleman that is now here to adjust the affairs of the Thetis proposes to set out to-morrow for Guitamala, as it is reported that the directors of the great factory are all perished, among which are his uncle and brother."

Extract of a letter from Worcester, November 25.

"This day will probably see the close of one of the most spirited contests which has ever happened in this country. The friends of freedom and the constitution enlisted under the banners of liberty, and ranged under sir Watkin Lewes; those under ministerial and corrupt corporate influence were headed by Thomas Bates Rous, esquire. The contest was equal for a whole week; it excited the admiration of every person who had the least spark of virtue remaining in his breast, to see the poor fellows throw down the gold upon the table which they had received as bribes to vote for Mr. Rous, declaring they would not sell their freedom, their birthrights; but alas! the influence of power, and the treasures of the East, seem likely finally to subdue the virtue of the electors, I mean the majority of one of the first and most opulent cities in this kingdom. Mr. Rous, must have spent near 20,000l. in attempting to procure a seat in parliament for only a few months, as he hath acquired no natural interest in the city of Worcester. Sir Watkin Lewis having made use of no such undue influence, will certainly petition the house, and will as certainly succeed in his application. It is thought that this contest will spread an universal alarm over the whole kingdom, so as to be of the greatest use at the next general election, thereby causing an emulation of the glorious example set by the numerous, worthy, and independent, part of the freemen of Worcester."

Saturday came on at Guildhall the election of a representative to serve in parliament for the city, in the room of sir Robert Ladbroke, knight, deceased. The hall was opened at a quarter before twelve, by the common crier, in the usual manner. Mr. alderman Wilkes then came forward and addressed the livery in the following speech:

Gentlemen of the livery,

"We are now proceeding to the exercise of the most important powers with which we are entrusted by the constitution of this free country, and it is our great duty to be particularly careful to whom we delegate our share of the legislative authority, for on the conduct of our representatives in parliament depends, in a considerable degree, our own welfare, and that of our posterity. The gentleman whom I shall have the honour of proposing to my brother liverymen has so lately received such essential marks of the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens, that I am persuaded the wishes of this common hall have anticipated my nomination of our present worthy chief magistrate the right honourable Frederick Bull. I take the liberty, gentlemen, of recommending to you the lord mayor on the present vacancy, from the fullest conviction of his being a true friend of our country, and this invaluable constitution, a firm and intrepid guardian of our rights and privileges, an enemy to arbitrary power, and a determined assertor of national freedom. He is perfectly well known and esteemed by the livery of London as an upright, unexceptionable character, as an active and able magistrate. He has already given the most satisfactory proofs of a steady attachment to the public cause, and of his being a friend of the people. He has on a former occasion received the unanimous thanks of a very numerous common hall for his conduct in a very important office. He now offers us his service in the most pure and disinterested manner, for he has expressly abjured all private advantages, all lucrative places, and contracts, all honours to himself, contented with the supreme honour of being approved by you, of representing his fellow citizens, in parliament, of being still more useful to us in the great council of the nation. Happy would this kingdom be were the majority of our representatives men of such noble and disinterested virtue; happy at least I trust will this city be, in holding out to the world such an example of public virtue as the present lord mayor! gentlemen, our chief magistrate has declared to us, in the most explicit manner, what his conduct in parliament shall be. I believe there is not a gentleman of the livery but rests fully satisfied with that declaration. If, however, at any future period, his lordship should deviate from that great line of conduct, and those plain, substantial, solid assurances he has given us, if his public virtue should give way, and he should cease to be the friend of the people, which I believe impossible, even in these times of very general corruption and apostacy, I then pledge myself to you, that I will stand forth on these hustings, and move you, not only utterly to reprobate him, but publicly to condemn such treachery. The present parliament by law must soon expire, and no dissolution was ever so earnestly wished by an injured people. Our trust, therefore, in the gentleman who will have the honour of being elected must necessarily be of short duration, but I am persuaded such will be the conduct of our chief magistrate, that whatever opposition he may now meet with, he will have the support of every true Englishman at the general election. Permit me, gentlemen, to add, with respect to myself, that as I know I am by the law of the land one of the legal members of the county of Middlesex, although wickedly deprived of my seat in parliament by an abandoned ministry and venal senate, I have insisted on the secondary's not inserting my name in the list of those alderman, who, according to the usage of the city, will now be proposed for your choice on the present vacancy."

The sheriffs entered on the business of the election, and the lord mayor, with those aldermen who have no seats in parliament, and John Roberts, esq; were severally put up in nomination. The shew of hands for the lord mayor was very great. The popular aldermen were clapped, the unpopular ones hissed; and a very respectable number of hands appeared for Mr. Roberts.

The Sheriffs declared the election to have fallen on the right honourable the lord mayor, upon which a pole was demanded by Mr. Roberts against the lord mayor, and the pole declared to begin at half past one, and to close at four in the afternoon.

Dec. 6. Last Thursday the publisher of the Covent Garden magazine was brought up to the court of king's bench, Westminster, to receive sentence for publishing what was judged an indecent print in that magazine for May last; the court fined him 6s. 8d. and committed him to the king's bench prison for one month.

Wednesday general Keppel kissed his majesty's hand on being appointed commander in chief of the king's forces in Ireland.

Yesterday Mr. Roberts was so greatly insulted by some of the populace that he could not get out of the hall for some time after the poll was over, and was obliged to be guarded home by a party of constables.

Dec. 11. It is said that lord Sandwich has lessened the expences of the printer of an evening paper, against whom he had obtained a verdict, and has taken off 1500l. of the 2000l. damages.

We have fine hopes of the rising generation, when we consider what glorious struggles the young gentlemen at Eton are now making for liberty, and the free indulgence of such privileges as they think they have an undoubted right to. It seems the master of Eton school has judged it adviseable to prohibit these high spirited youngsters from attending horse races; and what is still worse, he will not suffer any of them, though never so well born, to keep a pack of hounds. This has brought on a furious rebellion, and what will be the consequence the politicians of Eton cannot foresee. Seriously speaking, the ills arising from the education of our high born youth are owing to the ill judged indulgence of their parents, who furnish them with so much money that their passions are roused before they know how to moderate them; they are tempted to behave contrary to that sobriety which is necessary to advance their studies, and to act in contradiction to the discipline of the seminary to which they belong. In short, they ought to receive no money but what is given them through the hands of the master and tutors. This would confine them within just bounds, and create a proper reverence and regard for their teachers.

The last letters from Constantinople advise, that an English ship, named the Resolution, was lately wrecked on the coast of the Morea, in a violent gale of wind, and that the captain and crew were murdered by the natives.

ANNAPOLIS, MARCH 10.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ENTERED.

Sloop Molly, Thomas Conway, from Virginia.
Ship Chance, Robert Campbell, from London.

CLEARED,

Sloop Molly, Thomas Conway, for Barbados.

TO THE PRINTERS.

Please to inſert the following and you will oblige,
Your humble ſervant,
EPHRAIM HOWARD.

To Dr. CHARLES WHIESENTHALL.

SIR, *Elk-Ridge, March 7, 1774.*

I PERCEIVE by the Maryland gazette No. 1485, that there is an epiſtle directed to me (in anſwer to one directed to you in No. 1480 and 1481) under the ſignature of William Daſhiell, who it ſeems is a pupil of yours; therefore ſhall conſider him as a mere *echo*—bellowing your doctrine.

That *contempt* and *ridicule* ſhould be ſubſtituted for argument I expected, they may excite laughter, but cannot convince; and are a ſure token of an imbecility of your underſtanding. You ſay the contents of my letter, are of ſuch a nature, that an anſwer could not reaſonably be expected from you; your obſervation, I believe is juſt; I am perſuaded no perſon poſſeſſed with medical abilities ever expected a ſatisfactory one from you.

As for the talent of petulancy, I claim no rivalſhip with you; therefore ſhall paſs over in ſilence, that part of your epiſtle.

I confeſs it is difficult to know the ſecret views of any perſon; if I have judged you wrong, I am ſorry for it—From a number of collateral circumſtances, (which I am perſuaded you are not a ſtranger to) I drew my concluſion; however, let your motives have been ever ſo benevolent, the event demanded my attention equally—It is very certain that whenever Mr. Coale's dangerous ſituation, was a topic of converſation, it was imputed to a miſconduct of the attending phyſician in the beginning, miſtaking his diſorder, treating him for an inflammatory one, when it was a putrid, and as a confirmation, your opinion was quoted, as ſaying bleeding was improper: theſe are the motives that induces me in print, to prove that his diſorder was inflammatory and required bleeding, in order to remove ſo unfavourable an impreſſion.

You ſay its a myſtery, why I ſhould aſſert ſo boldly "*that if Mr. Coale had not been blooded,*" &c.

I have authority for ſuch an aſſertion, and affirm you acknowledged at Mr. Coale's, that you ſaid bleeding was improper. I have not only the record of my own memory, but alſo have enquired ſince of ſome that were preſent who declare the ſame——Mr. and Mrs. Coale informed me that Mrs. Ridgely told them the ſame previous to your coming—had I not have heard you acknowledge the ſame, and in preſence of the family endeavoured to ſhow the impropriety of bleeding, I ſhould have been under the diſagreeable neceſſity of calling on Mrs. Ridgely for a certificate, but conſidering how diſagreeable ſuch a thing muſt be to a lady, eſpecially when ſo far advanced in years, have never requeſted it—She, I well know has ſeen what I inſerted in my former letter, if the ſubſtance is not conſiſtent to what ſhe ſaid, I make no doubt her readineſs to declare her diſſent—I have wrote a letter requeſting her to do it—If you will pleaſe to aſk Mr. Coale he can inform you alſo, who is a gentleman as reſpectable for candour and veracity, as thou art for craft and miſrepreſentation—If you will recollect, theſe words muſt occur to your mind—After I had aſked Mr. Coale's permiſſion to aſk, what induced you to think bleeding wrong, in order to remove any unfavourable impreſſion on him and the family, I thus obſerved—Doctor, it appears to me from what I have heard, that you have endeavoured to make an unfavourable impreſſion on the minds of Mr. Coale's family—you anſwered how—I told you by ſaying bleeding was improper—In anſwer you ſaid you did tell Mrs. Ridgely ſo—I obſerved it was immaterial who you ſaid it to—I beg you will give your reaſons—you anſwered from the long courſe of the diſorder you diſcovered it, and ſaid you meant no reflections, that you obſerved to Mrs. Ridgely at the time, that you or any other perſon might have done it at firſt, then you referred to her and ſhe confirmed you made that obſervation (no mention was now made about *too copious bleeding*)—you then ſaid you often cenſured your own conduct, when the courſe of the diſorder diſcovered it to be wrong—I then obſerved a man cenſuring his own, was materially different from another perſon's, and that I could not think you acted conſiſtent to the character of a gentleman—Alſo aſked you whether there was not an inflammation, you ſaid there was an appearance, obſerving his fever to be putrid—I then aſked you what an inflammation was—you retorted the queſtion, I defined it—then ſays you in this manner I define it to my pupils—I ſaid then it was more eaſy for you to anſwer——thoſe evaſions excited a warmth in me, and behaviour not warranted by prudence at that juncture——But to confirm more ſtrong your ideas of its being a putrid rheumatiſm as you termed it, you obſerved Huxham, altho' he ſaid once bleeding might not be attended with perceivable bad conſequences, the ſecond was ſure to do it, tho' often the firſt—I will venture to ſay he only obſerves this in putrid fevers——As you have given up your former opinion in a great meaſure, when you acknowledge his diſorder was inflammatory tho' not in ſo great a degree, alſo declaring the propriety and neceſſity of bleeding Mr. Coale——I ſhall now purſue you in your retreat in ſaying he was *bled too copiouſly*, and convince the impartial reader that your preſent *fortification* is no more tenable than the former.

By way of digreſſion, I ſhall make ſome animadverſions on your journal. On the 17th May you ſay you was informed Mr. Coale was affected with *cynic ſpaſms* and *convulſed* on the ſecond bleeding—I never ſaw theſe ſymptoms, ſome ſmall *ſpaſmodic contractions* may have appeared, tho' this I am certain of, every threatening ſymptom was alleviated by bleeding—*contractions* of that nature ariſe from *repletion*, alſo *inanition*, and it is to be preſumed as they were removed by bleeding, they depended on the former——You ſay endeavours were uſed to raiſe a ſweat tho' without effect—The pediluvia was uſed and medicines which tended to promote a diaphoreſis, but not of the ſtimulating kind.

Your *journal* ſays that you recommended the emetic tartar, he fell into a ſweat, and you left him perſpiring.

He may have had ſome ſmall ſweats about that time, but he never appeared to me to have a general ſenſible perſpiration till the 28th—That his pulſe was ſtrong on the 7th day is very true, tho' not from the medicine or bliſter; none of the medicines were of a ſtimulating nature, and I preſume, a plaſter applied not exciting a bliſter and removed, could not encreaſe the fulneſs of the pulſe for four days afterwards.

You obſerve the *acrimonious matter* forming an *abſceſs* was brought to a reſolution, and by re-entering the circulation brought on a freſh irritation.

If you had attended to his complaints, you muſt have diſcovered how rational your theoretical ideas were (even when applied by the experienced and judicious phyſician)———His pain preceded the fever, therefore the fever ſymptomatic—As the ſecond bleeding removed the pain and inflammation, ſo did the fever ſubſide—But the pain and inflammation returning again on the fifth day, as they encreaſed, ſo did the fever—Was the fever in conſequence of the acrimonious matter re-entering the circulation, I preſume, the fever would have been higheſt when the reſolution was procured, and not after a freſh inflammation had appeared—The tumour with inflammation which you ſaw, was in conſequence of the acceſſary ſeizure, after which appearance he had never been bled——You imagine his ſtate did *approach* to be putrid—A *vague* expreſſion and leaves room for evaſion—Its certain all topical inflammations when not removed by reſolution verges to *putrifaction*.

June 9th. The tumour and pain you ſay after your departure had entirely ſubſided, and inſtead thereof, an acute pain of the knee—the tumefaction had not entirely ſubſided, or did it for ſeveral months, and very gradually diſappeared; alſo the knee was free from pain ſeveral days, after there was a ſenſation of ſtiffneſs; theſe appearances are ſimilar to rheumatic affections in general. You obſerve Dr. Howard had exhibited the bark and claret largely, and you could not help concurring in ſentiment. This will be taken notice of in the ſubſequent part.

July 3d. It is juſt a month ſince I have learned any thing particular of Mr. Coale's caſe, except that of the fever and pain of the knee, and an œdematous ſwelling had appeared in the leg and foot, &c." You give a very particular account of his ſymptoms, and every minutia of his diſorder, on the 9th of June; ſtill juſt a month intervenes between that and the 3d of July following. (*A*)

You was informed by Dr. Howard that he laboured under a colliquative diarrhœa, but you was in hopes it might be a tranſlation of matter to the bowels. As the colliquative ſweats he had laboured under, were now ſtopped; I preſume the increaſed exhalation in the alimentary canal, brought on the diarrhœa, as is common in caſes of great relaxation, and as the determination to the ſuperficies was now leſſened, of conſequence the œdematous ſwelling of the leg and foot decreaſed.

You ſay Mrs. Ridgely aſked you in the moſt pathetic manner, what could be the reaſon he laid ſo long, to which you anſwered he had been bled rather *too copiouſly*, by which the whole inflammation and abſceſs were taken into the circulation again.—Did ſhe aſk you at the ſame time whether bleeding was or was not proper? If not, I am perſuaded if you had attributed it to the nature of the diſorder, or any other cauſe, it would equally have ſatisfied her, and not raiſed an alarm of the attending phyſician having treated him injudiciouſly—I deny an abſceſs exiſted, therefore could not be taken up; but more of this hereafter.

July 6th. This day you perceived a fluctuation of matter below the knee, and obſerved I denied there to be any matter, but looked on it to be merely from relaxation, and the ſame cauſe as the œdematous ſwelling. A falſe and ungenerous repreſentation which will be animadverted on in the ſucceeding part. I ſolicited Mr. Coale two days before to have it opened, and the ſame day you came up, I intended to have opened it without letting him know.

You obſerve that I have, to prove the propriety of bleeding, given a long ſtring of quotations from the beſt practical authors, though even a common *attendant* or an *illiterate nurſe* knew it—perhaps they did not know it was only uſed to take off the tenſion; therefore any perſon peruſing thoſe authors, will find they uſed bleeding to procure a reſolution of an inflammation.

You preſume it will be granted you, that the fever was ſymptomatic, as the *abſceſs* was two days before any fever appeared, therefore the cauſe of pain and fever; and have repreſented, that I look on the tumour to be in conſequence of an inflammatory fever—when you ſo modeſtly aſſert that to be a fact, the contrary of which muſt be obvious to the underſtanding of every reader. Do you not find a glowing in your cheeks when you read thoſe words in my former letter? "you could not with any propriety conſider the inflammation as critical, as it preceded the fever; but it would have been more inconſiſtent to have looked on the *fever* as *ſymptomatical*, &c." Alſo a quotation from *Huxham*, where he mentions pain and inflammation as the cauſe of fevers—you will find in a note on quoting Dr. *Hoadley*, when ſpeaking of idiopathic and ſymptematic fevers. "As the pain of Mr. Coale's ſide preceded the fever, there is reaſon to think the fever depended there on." Can words be uſed more expreſſive: yet you have the aſſurance to ſay, it was my opinion that the tumefaction depended on the inflammatory fever—you have given an opinion in your letter, that an *abſceſs* was the original of his complaint, which brought on both pain and fever. In your *journal* that the diſorder was originally a *rheumatic fever*, tending to an *abceſs*. If the *abceſs* was in conſequence of the *rheumatic fever*, it could not be the original cauſe of both pain and fever—thoſe little contradictions may convey to the reader an idea of your connection in argument and fluctuating ſentiments,

Here it may be proper to define an *abſceſs*, as your notions thereof cannot fail, when read by a perſon of medicial abilities, of exciting an involuntary emotion to laugh; the curioſity of many unacquainted with phyſical terms, may be prompted to read that part of your letter, therefore will be deprived of ſo agreeable a ſenſation; in doing this it may be firſt requiſite to define an inflammation, and ſhall give you Celſus. "Notæ inflammationis ſunt quatuor: rubor et tumor, cum calore et dolore." The ſigns of an inflammation are four; "redneſs and tumour, with heat and pain," as obſerved in my former letter, inflamations terminate by reſolution, ſuppuration, mortification, and ſchirrhus—now an abſceſs takes place, when an inflammation terminates by ſuppuration—as I do not deſire you to rely on my ipſe dixit, I will give you *Van Swieten's* definition; "abſceſſus nomine intelligere inflammationis tranſitum, in ſuppurationem & puris inde nati collectionem, in loco quodam corporis."

You ſay in your *journal* not only the inflammation, but the whole *abſceſs* was taken into the circulation. (*B*) I here deny an *abſceſs* to have exiſted, in the ſenſe it is uſed, as an *abſceſs* does not take place till the inflammation begins to ſuppurate, (a torrent of quotations from the beſt authors might be brought to prove this, if they did not affect your delicacy) as the inflammation of the ſhoulder and upper part of the breaſt, did not ſhow themſelves after going off on the ſecond bleeding, till two days before you ſaw it, when you acknowledge it was decreaſed; I preſume no ſuppuration ever took place *ergo*, no *abſceſs* exiſted.

You obſerve an abſceſs ariſing on any part begins with an inflammation, when ſituated on a part ſubject to continual motion as Mr. *Coale's* was, it is increaſed, and extends to the neighbouring muſcles; then ſuffering a diſtention from every inflation of air, create pains ſimilar to pleuritic; ſtill the origin thereof is an *abſceſs*, and not a violent inflammatory diſpoſition. (*C*) From hence you have drawn an inference, that if the *abſceſs* had not been ſituated on a part ſubject to conſtant motion, by an inflation of air, he would not have had a pleuriſy, and that he would have laboured under equal difficulty in breathing, if he could breathe with his knee.

Every diſorder derives it's denomination from the part that is inflamed, a *pleuriſy* exiſts when the *pleura* or intercoſtal and adjacent muſcles are affected, a *paraphrenitis* when the *diaphragm*—a *carditis* when the *pericardium*, each of the latter create a difficulty of breathing, and are ſubject to conſtant motion by an inflation of air, ſtill not under the denomination of a *pleuriſy*. When the inflammation is ſeated in the muſcles, the diſorder is called a *rheumatiſm*.—Mr. Coale's diſorder originally was a ſpurious pleuriſy, (which is nothing more than an inflammatory rheumatiſm) but when the inflammation left the intercoſtal muſcles, &c.—it no longer came under the denomination of a ſpecies of a *pleuriſy*, but that of a *rheumatiſm*.

That the fever attending Mr. Coale's diſorder, was ſymptomatic, I have in my former letter obſerved, and declared it to be in conſequence of the pain and inflammation; yet, I cannot agree with you, when you ſay, the pain ſituated on theſe parts to be the cauſe of a difficult breathing; it may be a remote though not an immediate cauſe, but depends on the conſequences enſuing the pain—the pain being a ſtimulus exciting a fever, therefore from an increaſed impetus of the circulation, a greater quantity of blood was returned in a given time, by the vena cava, into the right ventricle of the heart to paſs to the auricle, ſo to the pulmanary artery—as the lungs could not be ſufficiently expanded, in conſequence of the inflammation of the breaſt (*D*) preventing its being dilated; an impeded circulation in the extremities of the arteries muſt enſue, the propelling force ſtill continuing, the veſſels become diſtended and preſſed on the adjacent, by which the obſtruction was increaſed, of courſe a difficult breathing muſt enſue from an impe-

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(A) So remarkable an event cannot eſcape the notice of the public reviewer— as your journal will be tranſmitted to poſterity; the accuracy thereof cannot fail of giving a ſanction to your obſervations.

(B) I ſhall be glad to ſee your authority proving an abſceſs to have exiſted on Mr. Coale's ſhoulder—if you are deſtitute of any other, perhaps by taking a ſtep to your journal, you may find a caſe in eſſentials the ſame.

(C) By an inflammatory diſpoſition, I mean that ſtate of the body which favours the increaſe of inflammations; every perſon converſant in phyſic, muſt obſerve, the ſame cauſe at different times, will have very different effects; a ſmall ſcratch will at ſome times be ſucceeded by inflammation and fever, at another time a large wound will heal kindly without either; therefore in proportion to the degree of inflammation from the ſame cauſe, ſo is the inflammatory diatheſis of that perſon.

(D) So far a difficulty of breathing was excited by the pain.

ded circulation in the lungs. *(E)* The dark redneſs of Mr. Coale's face, intermitting pulſe, &c. may from hence be accounted for, as the jugular veins returning the blood from the head, could not empty themſelves; the impetus of the circulation in the arterial ſyſtem much increaſed by the frequent vibrations, an accumulation of blood muſt be in the head, from hence the dark redneſs and ſpaſmodic contractions, as mentioned by your *journal*—as the blood did not return regular and in ſufficient quantities at times, by the pulmonary vein, to be thrown into the aorta, his irregular pulſe came on. I am now naturally led to ſupport my notions of the effects of bleeding, you obſerve "from your former notion of inflammation, to leſſen the quantity of blood and abate the impetus, &c." Every inflammation is attended with an impeded circulation from obſtruction; an obſtruction may ariſe from various cauſes, external and internal, as exiſting both in the ſolids and fluids; when an obſtruction is ſituated in any ſenſible part, it acts as a ſtimulus, which excites pain and inflammation, and in proportion to them, ſo is the depending fever—now what is an inflammation but the veſſels being diſtended with blood, which repreſents a reddiſh colour with tumefaction, and the increaſed oſcillatory motions of the veſſels, give a ſenſation of heat—as the impetus of blood is much increaſed from the ſtimulus, (which I have termed an inflammatory ſtimulus) there is a greater quantity of blood carried in a given time, alſo a greater determination to the affected parts; by which the pain and every other ſymptom are increaſed—from which my ideas of bleeding are maintained, viz. to leſſen the impetus of the circulation, prevent ſo great a determination to the affected parts, abate the increaſed oſcillatory motion of the veſſels, &c.

(E) Any thing increaſing the impetus of the circulation, may bring on a difficulty in breathing; for when the blood is thrown faſter into the pulmonary artery than returned by the vein, a difficult breathing takes place—what other cauſe brings it on in fevers without pain? few people die with violent fevers, without a difficult breathing taking place, which is often the cauſe of a delirium *in the laſt ſtage, from an impeded circulation in the lungs.—Here ſir, you ſee a difficult breathing may ariſe, without breathing with the knee.*

[To be concluded in our next.]

January 10, 1774.

THERE is at the plantation of Richard Collins, on the Piney Branch, Frederick county, taken up as a ſtray, a ſmall cheſnut ſorrel horſe, with a white mane and tale, branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock thus V, though not very perceivable, he is about 12 hands high, trots and canters pretty well. The owner may have him again, on proving property, and paying charges.

Fincaſtle county, Virginia, January 27, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given to the gentlemen officers and ſoldiers, who claim land under his majeſty's proclamation of the 7th of October 1763, having obtained warrants from his excellency, the right honourable the earl of Dunmore, directed to the ſurveyor of Fincaſtle county, and intend to locate their land on or near the Ohio, below the mouth of the great Kanhawa or new river. That ſeveral aſſiſtant ſurveyors will attend at the mouth of the New River on Thurſday the 14th day of April next; to ſurvey for ſuch only as have or may obtain his lordſhip's warrant for that purpoſe. I would therefore requeſt that the claimants, or their agents, will be very punctual in meeting at the time and place above mentioned, properly provided with chain carriers and other neceſſaries, to proceed on the buſineſs without delay. As ſeveral gentlemen acquainted with that part of the country, are of opinion, that to prevent inſults from ſtrolling parties of Indians, there ought to be at leaſt 50 men on the river below the great Kanhawa, to attend the buſineſs, as the gentlemen preſent may judge moſt proper until it is done, or the ſeaſon prevent them from ſurveying any more; ſhould the gentlemen concerned be of the ſame opinion, they will doubtleſs furniſh that or any leſs number they may believe neceſſary. It is hoped the officers, or their agents, who may have land ſurveyed, particularly ſuch as do not reſide in the colony, will be careful to ſend the ſurveyors fees, when the certificates are demanded.

w3 WILLIAM PRESTON, ſurveyor of Fincaſtle.

March 8, 1774.

STRAYED from my dwelling plantation, on Road river, the 14th of laſt month, a dark bay horſe, about five years old, ſwitch tail, ſhod before, flat hoofs, paces natural when in hand, about fourteen and a half hands high, goes very eaſy, and with very good ſpirit. Whoever will bring the ſaid horſe to me the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive twenty ſhillings currency reward.

2w NICHOLAS GASSAWAY, ſon of John.

N.B. I have a quantity of exceeding good hay for ſale, which I will deliver at my landing, on Road river, at forty ſhillings per thouſand, or at the dock at Annapolis fifty ſhillings per thouſand.

N. G.

March 9, 1774.

WANTED AS A PARTNER

A Man that underſtands malting and brewing in all its branches, and can come well recommended. For further particulars enquire of the Printers hereof, w8

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

on Monday the 28th of March, at Alexandria, (purſuant to the condition of a bottomry bond from Mr. Dan. J Adams to the ſubſcriber)

THE brigantine ANNE and ELIZABETH, a ſtrong well built veſſel, about four years old, lately repaired, and furniſhed with two anchors and cables quite new——This veſſel will carry about 5000 buſhels of grain, or 800 barrels of flour, and may be ſeen at any time at Mr. Robert Adam's wharf——The terms of ſale will be made known on the day, by

Feb. 26, 1774. w3 G. WASHINGTON.

Frederick county, March 7, 1774.

On Monday the 28th of this inſt. will be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the ſubſcriber's houſe, about ſeven miles from Bladenſburg,

SIX SLAVES, ſome houſhold goods and plantation utenſils. Four months credit will be given from the day of ſale by giving bond on intereſt with good ſecurity. In payment will be taken, tobacco at the market price, bills of exchange, or caſh.

w2 WALTER BEALL.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near Pig-Point in Anne-Arundel county, on the 28th day of December laſt, a ſtout healthy boy, named JOHN WALSH, 15 years of age: Had on when he went away, a ſtriped country cloth jacket kerſey wove, a brown cloth ditto, a pair of full'd country cloth breeches, a check ſhirt, a pair of new yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes, braſs buckles, and a fan-tail'd hat. Whoever takes up the ſaid boy, and brings him to his maſter (the ſubſcriber) ſhall receive two dollars reward if taken in the county aforeſaid, if out of the county three dollars, excluſive of what the law allows, to be paid by

w3 THOMAS SHEELES.

N. B. Let this forewarn all maſters of veſſels and others not to harbour him.

TO BE SOLD,

THE term of 86 years or thereabouts in an eſtate call'd PATTERSON'S REGULATION, containing 345 acres of land, ſituate at upper croſs roads in Baltimore county, Maryland, on which tract is a large frame dwelling houſe two ſtories high, three rooms on a floor, with a ſtore-houſe, barn, ſtables, and other out-houſes, alſo an orchard of fruit trees. The premiſes have been occupied for many years both as a tavern and ſtore, for which purpoſes they are extremely well ſituated, being at the junction of ſeveral public roads, and near to a good merchant mill.

Alſo a tract of 10 acres of land in fee ſimple, adjoining the above eſtate, on which are a good dwelling-houſe, orchard, and other improvements.

Likewiſe a lot of ground ſituate at the lower croſs roads in ſaid county, and on the great public road leading from the lower ferry on Suſquehanna to the upper croſs roads, containing in front on ſaid road 130 feet, and in depth 210 feet, on which there is a frame houſe erected, and which has for many years been occupied as a tavern.

The premiſes may be viewed, and the terms known, by applying to Abraham Jarratt, Eſq; near the place, or to Thomas Wharton at Philadelphia.

THERE is at the plantation of Nicholas Watkins, living on Elk-Ridge in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a ſtray, a black gelding, about 3 or 4 years old, 13 and an half hands high, branded on the near buttock but not diſtinctly, has a ſtar in his forehead, a ſnip on his noſe, a ſwitch tail, and hanging mane, his hind feet are white, and he appears never to have been broke. The owner may have him again, on proving property and paying charges. w3

ARRIVED from London, at Annapolis, the ſhip Chance, Robert Campbell, commander, with a number of ſtout healthy ſervants, indented for four, five, and ſix years; conſiſting of coopers, bricklayers, brick and tile makers, ſtone-maſons, blackſmiths, whiteſmiths, nailors, plaſterers, painters, plumbers, glaziers, ſawyers, ſhoemakers, tanners, glovers, ſellmongers, breeches-makers, ſail-makers, goldſmiths, ſilverſmiths, and copper-plate printers; alſo, a number of farmers, gardeners, and huſbandmen; ſome peruke-makers and compleat hair-dreſſers, cooks, coachmen, footmen, waiters, and weavers; two profeſſed women cooks, and ſeveral other women, who underſtand needle-work, and have been accuſtomed to the farming buſineſs, as milking, making butter and cheeſe, haymaking, reaping, &c. with ſeveral ſtout lads, that have been brought up to no trade. The indentures to be ſold for ready money, country produce, or (undoubted) bills of exchange.

Further particulars may be known, by applying to capt. Robert Campbell, at the coffee-houſe, betwixt the hours of ten and four; or on board the ſhip, every morning and evening, Sundays excepted.

N. B. Several fine Engliſh water butts to be diſpoſed of; likewiſe hempen oſnabrigs, checks, Manchester velvets, porter, cheeſe, powder and ſhot, and two tons of very fine oakum.

TO BE SOLD

ON the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder, on the 15th day of April, the lots and houſes whereon Mr. John Morton Jordan reſided, in the city of Annapolis. They will be ſold ſeparately, or together, as may ſuit the purchaſers; two years credit will be allowed, on giving bond with ſecurity, to

WILLIAM BERNARD

March 2, 1774.

TO be ſold a likely young country born negro fellow, aged twenty-ſix years, has had the ſmall pox and meaſles, he has always been very healthy; any perſon in want, may depend he is well qualified for any ſort of plantation work; for further particulars apply to Mr. Allen Quin in Annapolis.

Annapolis, February 28, 1774.

JOHN KING, late coachman to his excellency governor Eden, takes this method of informing the public and his friends in particular, that he hath taken the ſtables belonging to Mr. John Warren, at the roſe and crown tavern in Annapolis, where he hath provided every thing that is neceſſary for the accommodation of gentlemens horſes; he has alſo provided himſelf with good ſaddle horſes, which he intends letting out; thoſe gentlemen which favour him with their cuſtom, may be aſſured of his beſt endeavours to merit their approbation, as it ſhall ever be his ſtudy to pleaſe, he hopes to gain the favour of the public.

N. B. Horſes bought, ſold, or ſtand at livery.

Severn river, near Annapolis, February 15, 1774.

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber, and entered on immediately, either for ready money or long credit with paying intereſt,

FOUR hundred and fifty-one acres of land, lying in Dorcheſter county, upon Hungary river, a place famous for cattle and hogs: this land is very level, peculiarly adapted to ſmall grain and a heavy tobacco, a clayey ſoil capable of any degree of improvement, as is well known to farmers: if any purchaſer thinks proper to apply to the ſeller (who has made that delightful buſineſs of agriculture his ſtudy for ſome time paſt) he may be ſhewn implements of huſbandry for reducing the ſoil to a proper degree of fineneſs ſo as to render it capable of attracting the treaſures of the atmoſphere to ſuch a degree as to exclude the neceſſity of an artificial dunging, even for what is called a worn out ſoil. The abovementioned land as well as the land the ſubſcriber lives on, has a bad character, the former with leſs reaſon than the latter, but it may be eaſily accounted for by a thinking man who is acquainted with the method of culture, practiſed by thoſe who live on, and adjacent to the ſaid land. The planters there, or rather fiſhmongers (for nature is ſo kind to them they need not ſtudy agriculture to procure a belly full) are wedded to the cuſtom of plowing with a fluke, having a wing on each ſide, and a long ſnout in the front, which forms the land into pyramidical ridges, expoſing a double ſurface to the exhalation of the ſun, which is very great in June and July; thus they contribute to the flight of that vegetable food each day at noon, which is by a kind providence thrown into their fields the preceding evening for the nouriſhment of the earth's inhabitants; ſtrange! that the ſucceſs of theſe people ſhould found the common opinion of the value of theſe lands: it would aſtoniſh an Engliſhman a proficient in farming, to hear of a light ſand any where between the Bay and Patowmack, ſelling for ten times the ſum per acre, as the land acroſs the bay on the ſhore ſide, in a place known to yield proviſion for cattle and hogs through the winter from the great marſhes without their being beholden to their maſters; there have been ſome late inſtances of the lands on the Weſtern Shore, that lay 20 or 30 miles from the capital, and off from the water, ſelling much higher than that near it, and on the water. For what? Why neceſſity makes thoſe from the water cultivate with their eyes open, and the ſport of fiſhing and fowling make thoſe on the water work blind folded; therefore cannot afford to give ſo much. The ſubſcriber lives on one of theſe miſerable places, according to common report, and like his fellow mortals on Hungary river, has the misfortune to be placed among fiſh, oiſters, and wild ducks; notwithſtanding he draws a comfortable living for a large family of ſmall children, though moſt of his predeceſſors, ſportſmen undoubtedly, had the ſame antipathy to a ſheriff or conſtable, as a rat has to a boar cat; hence the ſmall value of land on the water. To conclude, the ſeller will undertake to inſure ſucceſs to any purchaſer (well knowing the ſuperior quality of clay to all other ſoils) that will apply to and follow the directions of

3w NATHAN WATERS.

January 26, 1774.

To be ſold by public Vendue, on Friday the 11th day of March next, at the ſubſcriber's houſe in Kent county Maryland, near Cheſter-Town,

NINE Negro ſlaves, conſiſting of men, women, and boys, one of the men a miller, one a waggoner, one a farmer, and another a ſailor; the women have been uſed to both houſe and plantation buſineſs. Alſo horſes, cattle, farming utenſils, and two pair of excellent mill-ſtones; one pair Cologn, the other Brandy-wine; ſix months credit will be given on giving bond with ſecurity, the above are part of the effects of Frederick Perkins, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

ISAAC PERKINS, Adminiſtrator.

JUST imported, and to be ſold by the ſubſcriber at Annapolis, a parcel of very fine Barbados rum.

WILLIAM POTTS.

ANNAPOLIS, March 10.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

ENTERED.

Sloop Molly, Thomas Conway, from Virginia.
Ship Chance, Robert Campbell, from London,

CLEARED,

Sloop Molly, Thomas Conway, for Barbados.

To the PRINTERS.

Please to insert the following and you will oblige,
Your humble servant,
EPHRAIM HOWARD.

To Dr. CHARLES WHIESENTHALL.

SIR, *Elk-Ridge, March 7, 1774.*

I PERCEIVE by the Maryland gazette No. 1435, that there is an epistle directed to me (in answer to one directed to you in No. 1430 and 1431) under the signature of William Dashiell, who it seems is a pupil of yours; therefore shall consider him as a mere *echo*—bellowing your doctrine.

That *contempt* and *ridicule* should be substituted for argument I expected, they may excite laughter, but cannot convince; and are a sure token of an imbecility of your understanding. You say the contents of my letter, are of such a nature, that an answer could not reasonably be expected from you; your observation, I believe is just; I am persuaded no person possessed with medical abilities ever expected a satisfactory one from you.

As for the talent of petulancy, I claim no rivalship with you; therefore shall pass over in silence, that part of your epistle.

I confess it is difficult to know the secret views of any person; if I have judged you wrong, I am sorry for it—From a number of collateral circumstances, (which I am persuaded you are not a stranger to) I drew my conclusion; however, let your motives have been ever so benevolent, the event demanded my attention equally—It is very certain that whenever Mr. Coale's dangerous situation, was a topic of conversation, it was imputed to a misconduct of the attending physician in the beginning, mistaking his disorder, treating him for an inflammatory one, when it was a putrid, and as a confirmation, your opinion was quoted, as saying bleeding was improper: these are the motives that induces me in print, to prove that his disorder was inflammatory and required bleeding, in order to remove so unfavourable an impression.

You say its a mystery, why I should assert so boldly "*that if Mr. Coale had not been blooded,*" &c.

I have authority for such an assertion, and affirm you acknowledged at Mr. Coale's, that you said bleeding was improper. I have not only the record of my own memory, but also have enquired since of some that were present who declare the same——Mr. and Mrs. Coale informed me that Mrs. Ridgely told them the same previous to your coming—had I not have heard you acknowledge the same, and in presence of the family endeavoured to show the impropriety of bleeding, I should have been under the disagreeable necessity of calling on Mrs. Ridgely for a certificate, but considering how disagreeable such a thing must be to a lady, especially when so far advanced in years, have never requested it—She, I well know has seen what I inserted in my former letter, if the substance is not consistent to what she said, I make no doubt her readiness to declare her dissent—I have wrote a letter requesting her to do it—If you will please to ask Mr. Coale he can inform you also, who is a gentleman as respectable for candour and veracity, as thou art for craft and misrepresentation—If you will recollect, these words must occur to your mind—After I had asked Mr. Coale's permission to ask, what induced you to think bleeding wrong, in order to remove any unfavourable impression on him and the family, I thus observed—Doctor, it appears to me from what I have heard, that you have endeavoured to make an unfavourable impression on the minds of Mr. Coale's family—you answered how—I told you by saying bleeding was improper—In answer you said you did tell Mrs. Ridgely so—I observed it was immaterial who you said it to—I beg you will give your reasons—you answered from the long course of the disorder you discovered it, and said you meant no reflections, that you observed to Mrs. Ridgely at the time, that you or any other person might have done it at first, then you referred to her and she confirmed you made that observation (no mention was now made about *too copious bleeding*)—you then said you often censured your own conduct, when the course of the disorder discovered it to be wrong—I then observed a man censuring his own, was materially different from another person's, and that I could not think you acted consistent to the character of a gentleman—Also asked you whether there was not an inflammation, you said there was an appearance, observing his fever to be putrid—I then asked you what an inflammation was—you retorted the question, I defined it—then says you in this manner I define it to my pupils—I said then it was more easy for you to answer——those evasions excited a warmth in me, and behaviour not warranted by prudence at that juncture——But to confirm more strong your ideas of its being a putrid rheumatism as you termed it, you observed Huxham, altho' he said once bleeding might not be attended with perceivable bad consequences, the second was sure to do it, tho' often the first—I will venture to say he only observes this in putrid fevers——As you have given up your former opinion in a great measure, when you acknowledge his disorder was inflammatory tho' not in so great a degree, also declaring the propriety and necessity of bleeding Mr. Coale——I shall now pursue you in your retreat in saying he was *bled too copiously*, and convince the impartial reader that your present *fortification* is no more tenable than the former.

By way of digression, I shall make some animadversions on your journal. On the 27th May you say you was informed Mr. Coale was affected with *cynic spasms* and *convulsed* on the second bleeding—I never saw these symptoms, some small *spasmodic contractions* may have appeared, tho' this I am certain of, every threatening symptom was alleviated by bleeding—*contractions* of that nature arise from *repletion*, also *inanition*, and it is to be presumed as they were removed by bleeding, they depended on the former——You say endeavours were used to raise a sweat tho' without effect—The pediluvia was used and medicines which tended to promote a diaphoresis, but not of the stimulating kind.

Your *journal* says that you recommended the emetic tartar, he fell into a sweat, and you left him perspiring.

He may have had some small sweats about that time, but he never appeared to me to have a general sensible perspiration till the 28th—That his pulse was strong on the 7th day is very true, tho' not from the medicine or blister; none of the medicines were of a stimulating nature, and I presume, a plaster applied not exciting a blister and removed, could not encrease the fulness of the pulse for four days afterwards.

You observe the *acrimonious matter* forming an *abscess* was brought to a resolution, and by re-entering the circulation brought on a fresh irritation.

If you had attended to his complaints, you must have discovered how rational your theoretical ideas were (even when applied by the experienced and judicious physician)———His pain preceded the fever, therefore the fever symptomatic—As the second bleeding removed the pain and inflammation, so did the fever subside—But the pain and inflammation returning again on the fifth day, as they encreased, so did the fever—Was the fever in consequence of the acrimonious matter re-entering the circulation, I presume, the fever would have been highest when the resolution was procured, and not after a fresh inflammation had appeared—The tumour with inflammation which you saw, was in consequence of the accessary seizure, after which appearance he had never been bled——You imagine his state did *approach* to be putrid—A *vague* expression and leaves room for evasion—Its certain all topical inflammations when not removed by resolution verges to *putrifaction*.

June 9th. The tumour and pain you say after your departure had entirely subsided, and instead thereof, an acute pain of the knee—the tumefaction had not entirely subsided, or did it for several months, and very gradually disappeared; also the knee was free from pain several days, after there was a sensation of stiffness; these appearances are similar to rheumatic affections in general. You observe Dr. Howard had exhibited the bark and claret largely, and you could not help concurring in sentiment. This will be taken notice of in the subsequent part.

July 3d. It is just a month since I have learned any thing particular of Mr. Coale's case, except that of the fever and pain of the knee, and an œdematous swelling had appeared in the leg and foot, &c." You give a very particular account of his symptoms, and every minutia of his disorder, on the 9th of June; still just a month intervenes between that and the 3d of July following. *(A)*

You was informed by Dr. Howard that he laboured under a colliquative diarrhœa, but you was in hopes it might be a translation of matter to the bowels. As the colliquative sweats he had laboured under, were now stopped; I presume the increased exhalation in the alimentary canal, brought on the diarrhœa, as is common in cases of great relaxation, and as the determination to the superficies was now lessened, of consequence the œdematous swelling of the leg and foot decreased.

You say Mrs. Ridgely asked you in the most pathetic manner, what could be the reason he laid so long, to which you answered he had been bled rather *too copiously*, by which the whole inflammation and abscess were taken into the circulation again.—Did she ask you at the same time whether bleeding was or was not proper? If not, I am persuaded if you had attributed it to the nature of the disorder, or any other cause, it would equally have satisfied her, and not raised an alarm of the attending physician having treated him injudiciously—I deny an abscess existed, therefore could not be taken up; but more of this hereafter.

July 6th. This day you perceived a fluctuation of matter below the knee, and observed I denied there to be any matter, but looked on it to be merely from relaxation, and the same cause as the œdematous swelling. A false and ungenerous representation which will be animadverted on in the succeeding part. I solicited Mr. Coale two days before to have it opened, and the same day you came up, I intended to have opened it without letting him know.

You observe that I have, to prove the propriety of bleeding, given a long string of quotations from the best practical authors, though even a common *attendant* or an *illiterate nurse* knew it—perhaps they did not know it was only used to take off the tension; therefore any person perusing those authors, will find they used bleeding to procure a resolution of an inflammation.

You presume it will be granted you, that the fever was symptomatic, as the *abscess* was two days before any fever appeared, therefore the cause of pain and fever; and have represented, that I look on the tumour to be in consequence of an inflammatory fever—when you so modestly assert that to be a fact, the contrary of which must be obvious to the understanding of every reader. Do you not find a glowing in your cheeks when you read those words in my former letter? "you could not with any propriety consider the inflammation as critical, as it preceded the fever; but it would have been more inconsistent to have looked on the *fever* as *symptomatical*, &c." Also a quotation from *Huxham*, where he mentions pain and inflammation as the cause of *fevers*—you will find in a note on quoting Dr. *Headley*, when speaking of idiopathic and symptomatic fevers. "As the pain of Mr. Coale's side preceded the fever, there is reason to think the fever depended thereon." Can words be used more expressive; yet you have the assurance to say, it was my opinion that the tumefaction depended on the inflammatory fever—you have given an opinion in your letter, that an *abscess* was the original of his complaint, which brought on both pain and fever. In your *journal* that the disorder was originally a *rheumatic fever*, tending to an *abcess*. If the *abcess* was in consequence of the *rheumatic fever*, it could not be the original cause of both pain and fever—those little contradictions may convey to the reader an idea of your connection in argument and fluctuating sentiments.

Here it may be proper to define an *abscess*, as your notions thereof cannot fail, when read by a person of medical abilities, of exciting an involuntary emotion to laugh; the curiosity of many unacquainted with physical terms, may be prompted to read that part of your letter, therefore will be deprived of so agreeable a sensation; in doing this it may be first requisite to define an inflammation, and shall give you Celsus. "Notæ inflammationis sunt quatuor: rubor et tumor, cum calore et dolore." The signs of an inflammation are four; "redness and tumour, with heat and pain," as observed in my former letter, inflammations terminate by resolution, suppuration, mortification, and schirrhus—now an abscess takes place, when an inflammation terminates by suppuration—as I do not desire you to rely on my ipse dixit, I will give you *Van Swieten's* definition; "abscessus nomine intelligere inflammationis transitum, in suppurationem & puris inde nati collectionem, in loco quodam corporis."

You say in your *journal* not only the inflammation, but the whole *abscess* was taken into the circulation. *(B)* I here deny an *abscess* to have existed, in the sense it is used, as an *abscess* does not take place till the inflammation begins to suppurate, (a torrent of quotations from the best authors might be brought to prove this, if they did not affect your delicacy) as the inflammation of the shoulder and upper part of the breast, did not show themselves after going off on the second bleeding, till two days before you saw it, when you acknowledge it was decreased; I presume no suppuration ever took place *ergo*, no *abscess* existed.

You observe an abscess arising on any part begins with an inflammation, when situated on a part subject to continual motion as Mr. *Coale's* was, it is increased, and extends to the neighbouring muscles; then suffering a distention from every inflation of air, create pains similar to pleuritic; still the origin thereof is an *abscess*, and not a violent inflammatory disposition. *(C)* From hence you have drawn an inference, that if the *abscess* had not been situated on a part subject to constant motion, by an inflation of air, he would not have had a pleurisy, and that he would have laboured under equal difficulty in breathing, if he could breathe with his knee.

Every disorder derives it's denomination from the part that is inflamed, a *pleurisy* exists when the *pleura* or intercostal and adjacent muscles are affected, a *paraphrenitis* when the *diaphragm*—a *carditis* when the *pericardium*, each of the latter create a difficulty of breathing, and are subject to constant motion by an inflation of air, still not under the denomination of a *pleurisy*. When the inflammation is seated in the muscles, the disorder is called a *rheumatism*.—Mr. Coale's disorder originally was a spurious pleurisy, (which is nothing more than an inflammatory rheumatism) but when the inflammation left the intercostal muscles, &c.—it no longer came under the denomination of a species of a *pleurisy*, but that of a *rheumatism*.

That the fever attending Mr. Coale's disorder, was symptomatic, I have in my former letter observed, and declared it to be in consequence of the pain and inflammation; yet, I cannot agree with you, when you say, the pain situated on these parts to be the cause of a difficult breathing; it may be a remote though not an immediate cause, but depends on the consequences ensuing the pain—the pain being a stimulus exciting a fever, therefore from an increased impetus of the circulation, a greater quantity of blood was returned in a given time, by the vena cava, into the right ventricle of the heart to pass to the auricle, so to the pulmonary artery—as the lungs could not be sufficiently expanded, in consequence of the inflammation of the breast *(D)* preventing its being dilated; an impeded circulation in the extremities of the arteries must ensue, the propelling force still continuing, the vessels become distended and pressed on the adjacent, by which the obstruction was increased, of course a difficult breathing must ensue from an impe-

(B) I shall be glad to see your authority proving an abscess to have existed on Mr. Coale's shoulder—if you are destitute of any other, perhaps by taking a step to your journal, you may find a case in essentials the same.

(C) By an inflammatory disposition, I mean that state of the body which favours the increase of inflammations; every person conversant in physic, must observe, the same cause at different times, will have very different effects; a small scratch will at some times be succeeded by inflammation and fever, at another time a large wound will heal kindly without either; therefore in proportion to the degree of inflammation from the same cause, so is the inflammatory diathesis of that person.

(D) So far a difficulty of breathing was excited by the pain.

ded circulation in the lungs.(E) The dark redneſs of Mr. Coale's face, intermitting pulſe, &c. may from hence be accounted for, as the jugular veins returning the blood from the head, could not empty themſelves; the impetus of the circulation in the arterial ſyſtem much increaſed by the frequent vibrations, an accumulation of blood muſt be in the head, from hence the dark redneſs and ſpaſmodic contractions, as mentioned by your *journal*—as the blood did not return regular and in ſufficient quantities at times, by the pulmonary vein, to be thrown into the aorta, his irregular pulſe came on. I am now naturally led to ſupport my notions of the effects of bleeding, you obſerve "from your former notion of inflammation, to leſſen the quantity of blood and abate the impetus, &c." Every inflammation is attended with an impeded circulation from obſtruction; an obſtruction may ariſe from various cauſes, external and internal, as exiſting both in the ſolids and fluids; when an obſtruction is ſituated in any ſenſible part, it acts as a ſtimulus, which excites pain and inflammation, and in proportion to them, ſo is the depending fever—now what is an inflammation but the veſſels being diſtended with blood, which repreſents a reddiſh colour with tumefaction, and the increaſed oſcillatory motions of the veſſels, give a ſenſation of heat—as the impetus of blood is much increaſed from the ſtimulus, (which I have termed an inflammatory ſtimulus) there is a greater quantity of blood carried in a given time, alſo a greater determination to the affected parts; by which the pain and every other ſymptom are increaſed—from which my ideas of bleeding are maintained, viz. to leſſen the impetus of the circulation, prevent ſo great a determination to the affected parts, abate the increaſed oſcillatory motion of the veſſels, &c.

(E) Any thing increaſing the impetus of the circulation, may bring on a difficulty in breathing; for when the blood is thrown faſter into the pulmonary artery than returned by the vein, a difficult breathing takes place—what other cauſe brings it on in fevers without pain? few people die with violent fevers, without a difficult breathing taking place, which is often the cauſe of a delirium *in the laſt ſtage, from an impeded circulation in the lungs.—Here ſir, you ſee a difficult breathing may ariſe, without breathing with the knee.*

[To be concluded in our next.]

January 10, 1774.

THERE is at the plantation of Richard Collins, on the Piney Branch, Frederick county, taken up as a ſtray, a ſmall cheſnut ſorrel horſe, with a white mane and tale, branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock thus V, though not very perceivable, he is about 12 hands high, trots and canters pretty well. The owner may have him again, on proving property, and paying charges.

Fincaſtle county, Virginia, January 27, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given to the gentlemen officers and ſoldiers, who claim land under his majeſty's proclamation of the 7th of October 1763, having obtained warrants from his excellency, the right honourable the earl of Dunmore, directed to the ſurveyor of Fincaſtle county, and intend to locate their land on or near the Ohio, below the mouth of the great Kanhawa or new river. That ſeveral aſſiſtant ſurveyors will attend at the mouth of the New River on Thurſday the 14th day of April next; to ſurvey for ſuch only as have or may obtain his lordſhip's warrant for that purpoſe. I would therefore requeſt that the claimants, or their agents, will be very punctual in meeting at the time and place above mentioned, properly provided with chain carriers and other neceſſaries, to proceed on the buſineſs without delay. As ſeveral gentlemen acquainted with that part of the country, are of opinion, that to prevent inſults from ſtrolling parties of Indians, there ought to be at leaſt 30 men on the river below the great Kanhawa, to attend the buſineſs, as the gentlemen preſent may judge moſt proper until it is done, or the ſeaſon prevent them from ſurveying any more; ſhould the gentlemen concerned be of the ſame opinion, they will doubtleſs furniſh that or any leſs number they may believe neceſſary. It is hoped the officers, or their agents, who may have land ſurveyed, particularly ſuch as do not reſide in the colony, will be careful to ſend the ſurveyors fees, when the certificates are demanded.

w3 WILLIAM PRESTON, ſurveyor of Fincaſtle.

March 8, 1774.

STRAYED from my dwelling plantation, on Road river, the 14th of laſt month, a dark bay horſe, about five years old, ſwitch tail, ſhod before, flat hoofs, paces natural when in hand, about fourteen and a half hands high, goes very eaſy, and with very good ſpirit. Whoever will bring the ſaid horſe to me the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive twenty ſhillings currency reward.

2w NICHOLAS GASSAWAY, ſon of John.

N. B. I have a quantity of exceeding good hay for ſale, which I will deliver at my landing, on Road river, at forty ſhillings per thouſand, or at the dock at Annapolis fifty ſhillings per thouſand.

N. G.

March 9, 1774.

WANTED AS A PARTNER,

A Man that underſtands malting and brewing in all its branches, and can come well recommended. For further particulars enquire of the printers hereof,

w8

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the 28th of March, at Alexandria, (purſuant to the condition of a bottomry bond from Mr. Dan. J Adams to the ſubſcriber)

THE brigantine ANNE and ELIZABETH, a ſtrong well built veſſel, about four years old, lately repaired, and furniſhed with two anchors and cables quite new——This veſſel will carry about 5000 buſhels of grain, or 800 barrels of flour, and may be ſeen at any time at Mr. Robert Adam's wharf——The terms of ſale will be made known on the day, by

Feb. 26, 1774. w3 G. WASHINGTON.

Frederick county, March 7, 1774.

On Monday the 28th of this inſt. will be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the ſubſcriber's houſe, about ſeven miles from Bladenſburg,

SIX SLAVES, ſome houſhold goods and plantation utenſils. Four months credit will be given from the day of ſale by giving bond on intereſt with good ſecurity. In payment will be taken, tobacco at the market price, bills of exchange, or caſh.

w2 WALTER BEALL.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near Pig-Point in Anne-Arundel county, on the 28th day of December laſt, a ſtout healthy boy, named JOHN WALSH, 15 years of age: Had on when he went away, a ſtriped country cloth jacket kerſey wove, a brown cloth ditto, a pair of full'd country cloth breeches, a check ſhirt, a pair of new yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes, braſs buckles, and a fan-tail'd hat. Whoever takes up the ſaid boy, and brings him to his maſter (the ſubſcriber) ſhall receive two dollars reward if taken in the county aforeſaid, if out of the county three dollars, excluſive of what the law allows, to be paid by

w3 THOMAS SHEELES.

N. B. Let this forewarn all maſters of veſſels and others not to harbour him.

TO BE SOLD,

THE term of 86 years or thereabouts in an eſtate call'd PATTERSON'S REGULATION, containing 345 acres of land, ſituate at upper croſs roads in Baltimore county, Maryland, on which tract is a large frame dwelling houſe two ſtories high, three rooms on a floor, with a ſtore-houſe, barn, ſtables, and other out-houſes, alſo an orchard of fruit trees. The premiſes have been occupied for many years both as a tavern and ſtore, for which purpoſes they are extremely well ſituated, being at the junction of ſeveral public roads, and near to a good merchant mill.

Alſo a tract of 20 acres of land in fee ſimple, adjoining the above eſtate, on which are a good dwelling-houſe, orchard, and other improvements.

Likewiſe a lot of ground ſituate at the lower croſs roads in ſaid county, and on the great public road leading from the lower ferry on Suſquehanna to the upper croſs roads, containing in front on ſaid road 130 feet, and in depth 210 feet, on which there is a frame houſe erected, and which has for many years been occupied as a tavern.

The premiſes may be viewed, and the terms known, by applying to Abraham Jarratt, Eſq; near the place, or to Thomas Wharton at Philadelphia.

THERE is at the plantation of Nicholas Watkins, living on Elk-Ridge in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a ſtray, a black gelding, about 3 or 4 years old, 13 and an half hands high, branded on the near buttock but not diſtinctly, has a ſtar in his forehead, a ſnip on his noſe, a ſwitch tail, and hanging mane, his hind feet are white, and he appears never to have been broke. The owner may have him again, on proving property and paying charges.

w3

ARRIVED from London, at Annapolis, the ſhip Chance, Robert Campbell, commander, with a number of ſtout healthy ſervants, indented for four, five, and ſix years; conſiſting of coopers, bricklayers, brick and tile makers, ſtone-maſons, blackſmiths, whiteſmiths, nailors, plaſterers, painters, plumbers, glaziers, ſawyers, ſhoemakers, tanners, glovers, ſellmongers, breeches-makers, ſail-makers, goldſmiths, ſilverſmiths, and copper-plate printers; alſo, a number of farmers, gardeners, and huſbandmen; ſome peruke-makers and compleat hair-dreſſers, cooks, coachmen, footmen, waiters, and weavers; two profeſſed women cooks, and ſeveral other women, who underſtand needle-work, and have been accuſtomed to the farming buſineſs, as milking, making butter and cheeſe, haymaking, reaping, &c. with ſeveral ſtout lads, that have been brought up to no trade. The indentures to be ſold for ready money, country produce, or (undoubted) bills of exchange.

Further particulars may be known, by applying to capt. Robert Campbell, at the coffee-houſe, betwixt the hours of ten and four; or on board the ſhip, every morning and evening, Sundays excepted.

N. B. Several fine Engliſh water butts to be diſpoſed of; likewiſe hempen oſnabrigs, checks, Manchoſter velvets, porter, cheeſe, powder and ſhot, and two tons of very fine oakum.

TO BE SOLD

ON the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder on the 15th day of April, the lots and houſes whereon Mr. John Morton Jordan reſides, in the city of Annapolis. They will be ſold ſeparately, or together, as may ſuit the purchaſers; two years credit will be allowed, on giving bond with ſecurity, by

WILLIAM BERNARD.

March 2, 1774.

TO be ſold a likely young country born negro fellow, aged twenty-ſix years, has had the ſmall pox and meaſles, he has always been very healthy; any perſon in want, may depend he is well qualified for any ſort of plantation work; for further particulars apply to Mr. Allen Quin in Annapolis.

Annapolis, February 28, 1774.

JOHN KING, late coachman to his excellency governor Eden, takes this method of informing the public and his friends in particular, that he hath taken the ſtables belonging to Mr. John Warren, at the roſe and crown tavern in Annapolis, where he hath provided every thing that is neceſſary for the accommodation of gentlemens horſes; he has alſo provided himſelf with good ſaddle horſes, which he intends letting out; thoſe gentlemen which favour him with their cuſtom, may be aſſured of his beſt endeavours to merit their approbation, as it ſhall ever be his ſtudy to pleaſe, he hopes to gain the favour of the public.

N. B. Horſes bought, ſold, or ſtand at livery.

Severn river, near Annapolis, February 25, 1774.

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber, and entered on immediately, either for ready money or long credit with paying intereſt,

FOUR hundred and fifty-one acres of land, lying in Dorcheſter county, upon Hungary river, a place famous for cattle and hogs: this land is very level, peculiarly adapted to ſmall grain and a heavy tobacco, a clayey ſoil capable of any degree of improvement, as is well known to farmers: if any purchaſer thinks proper to apply to the ſeller (who has made that delightful buſineſs of agriculture his ſtudy for ſome time paſt) he may be ſhewn implements of huſbandry for reducing the ſoil to a proper degree of fineneſs ſo as to render it capable of attracting the treaſures of the atmoſphere to ſuch a degree as to exclude the neceſſity of an artificial dunging, even for what is called a worn out ſoil. The abovementioned land as well as the land the ſubſcriber lives on, has a bad character, the former with leſs reaſon than the latter, but it may be eaſily accounted for by a thinking man who is acquainted with the method of culture, practiſed by thoſe who live on, and adjacent to the ſaid land. The planters there, or rather fiſhmongers (for nature is ſo kind to them they need not ſtudy agriculture to procure a belly full) are wedded to the cuſtom of plowing with a fluke, having a wing on each ſide, and a long ſnout in the front, which forms the land into pyramidical ridges, expoſing a double ſurface to the exhalation of the ſun, which is very great in June and July; thus they contribute to the flight of that vegetable food each day at noon, which is by a kind providence thrown into their fields the preceding evening for the nouriſhment of the earth's inhabitants; ſtrange! that the ſucceſs of theſe people ſhould found the common opinion of the value of theſe lands; it would aſtoniſh an Engliſhman a proficient in farming, to hear of a light ſand any where between the Bay and Patowmack, ſelling for ten times the ſum per acre, as the land acroſs the bay on the ſhore ſide, in a place known to yield proviſion for cattle and hogs through the winter from the great marſhes without their being beholden to their maſters; there have been ſome late inſtances of the lands on the Weſtern Shore, that lay 20 or 30 miles from the capital, and off from the water, ſelling much higher than that near it, and on the water. For what? Why neceſſity makes thoſe from the water cultivate with their eyes open, and the ſport of fiſhing and fowling make thoſe on the water work blind folded; therefore cannot afford to give ſo much. The ſubſcriber lives on one of theſe miſerable places, according to common report, and like his fellow mortals on Hungary river, has the misfortune to be placed among fiſh, oiſters, and wild ducks; notwithſtanding he draws a comfortable living for a large family of ſmall children, though moſt of his predeceſſors, ſportſmen undoubtedly, had the ſame antipathy to a ſheriff or conſtable, as a rat has to a boar cat; hence the ſmall value of land on the water. To conclude, the ſeller will undertake to inſure ſucceſs to any purchaſer (well knowing the ſuperior quality of clay to all other ſoils) that will apply to and follow the directions of

3w NATHAN WATERS.

January 26, 1774.

To be ſold by public Vendue, on Friday the 11th day of March next, at the ſubſcriber's houſe in Kent county Maryland, near Cheſter-Town,

NINE Negro ſlaves, conſiſting of men, women, and boys, one of the men a miller, one a waggoner, one a farmer, and another a ſailor; the women have been uſed to both houſe and plantation buſineſs. Alſo horſes, cattle, farming utenſils, and two pair of excellent mill-ſtones; one pair Cologn, the other Brandy-wine; ſix months credit will be given on giving bond with ſecurity, the above are part of the effects of Frederick Perkins, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

ISAAC PERKINS, Adminiſtrator.

JUST imported, and to be ſold by the ſubſcriber at Annapolis, a parcel of very fine Barbados rum.

WILLIAM POTTS.

WANTED,

A PERSON that can write a good ſtrong hand, and otherwiſe qualified to act as a clerk in the commiſſary's office; apply to

ELIE VALLETTE, Reg.

TO be ſold a ſchoolmaſter an indented ſervant, that has got 2 years and 6 months to ſerve; for terms, apply to John Hammond near Annapolis.

N. B. He is ſold for no fault, any more then we are done with him, he can learn book-keeping, and is an exceeding good ſcholar.

Annapolis, February 16, 1774.

FOR LONDON,

THE brigantine Peggy Stewart, Richard Jackſon maſter, will be at Selby's landing on Patuxent river, by the 1ſt of March next; ready to take on board tobacco, at ſeven pounds per ton, conſigned to Wallace, Davidſon and Johnſon; thoſe of their friends who incline to take the advantage of an early market, are requeſted to have their tobacco ready with a view of diſpatching her.

Kent county, Jan. 5, 1774

THE ſubſcriber's ſalary being leſſened in value almoſt one half by an act paſſed the laſt ſeſſion, for the ſupport of the clergy of the church of England in this province; he finds it neceſſary for the ſupport of his family and other purpoſes, to join to his miniſterial office ſome other buſineſs. He has therefore opened a grammar ſchool at his houſe in Kent county, about five miles from Rock-Hall, where gentlemen may have their ſons boarded, and taught the latin and greek tongues, and other parts of literature in the beſt manner, at thirty pounds per annum, and the greateſt care taken of them.

tf ROBERT READ.

Annapolis, January 5, 1774.

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber, for ready money, or one year's credit, on giving bond upon intereſt, with good ſecurity.

TWO tracts of land, called Foothold, and Friendſhip, lying contiguous to each other, containing two hundred and ninety-five acres, lying on the ſouth ſide of Magotty-river, within five miles of Annapolis; Alſo a tract of land called the mountains of Wales, containing four hundred acres, lying on the north-ſide of Magotty-river, within three miles of Magotty ferry. The above lands are well timbered, wooded, and watered, and beautifully ſituated on the river, with ſome cultivations and improvements, they rent for twenty-four pounds per year, are clear of incumbrance, (except the tenants leaſes, which will expire the thirtieth of November next) and the title indiſputable. W. WORTHINGTON.

The SHIP ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 10, 1774.

CAPTAIN EDEN takes this Method of informing his Friends in Patuxent, that, in compliance with the requeſt of many of them, he intends to carry her round to Benediſt next month, in order to remove the apprehenſions they ſeemed to have, of too long a water carriage for their tobacco in ſmall craft; and begs that, in order to prevent any unneceſſary delays, thoſe whom he may not have an opportunity of ſeeing, or applying to, will leave their notes for the tobacco intended for him with the inſpectors of the different warehouſes; and alſo any orders for goods they may want from England, by the return of the ſhip, in the latter part of the ſummer. Inſurance is ordered, and ſhall be inſerted in the bills of lading of thoſe who do not deſire to the contrary.

His correſpondents, in other parts of the province, who are deſirous of getting their tobacco home by this opportunity to a very early market, are requeſted to give him timely notice, when and where it is ready, in order that he may ſend craft. But if it ſhould be convenient for them to ſend it by their own veſſels, or to hire any upon the ſpot, he will acknowledge their taking that trouble as an additional favour, and will pay the uſual freights on the delivery thereof on board the ſhip at Annapolis, where ſhe will continue 3 or 4 weeks from this date, or afterwards in Patuxent.

The accounts of ſales for the laſt voyage are daily expected.

WANTED for Charles county free ſchool, a maſter capable of teaching the languages, writing and arithmetic, ſuch a one by applying to the viſitors, will meet with encouragement.

December 7, 1773.

To be leaſed for a term of years,

THE WINDMILL and GRANARY in the city of Annapolis. For Terms apply to

DANIEL WOLSTENHOLME,
or
DANIEL DULANY, junior.

N. B. If not leaſed between this and April next they will be offered for ſale.

LAND TO BE SOLD.

TWO tracts of land at the mouth of Conneocheague, containing five hundred thirty-three acres and three quarters of an acre, which I purchaſed at the ſale of the manor, whereon Mr. Minor keeps public houſe, and where my brother George lived; whereon is a houſe two ſtories high with brick chimnies, three fire rooms below and three above, with cellars, barns, outhouſes, &c. a good meadow, and plenty of timber to ſupport it for many, many years. But it is ſo well known to every Jerſey or Pennſylvania man, who ever went to the ſouthward to look out for land for his children, that there is no occaſion to ſay one word in praiſe of it. Whoever buys it ſhall have poſſeſſion of it next fall, time enough to put a crop of winter grain in the ground.

tf DAVID ROSS.

December 14, 1773

RAN away from the ſubſcriber on Sunday laſt, a ſervant man, named Thomas Hall, a carver by trade: had on, a Wilton cloth coat of a reddiſh colour, one frock of dark coloured fuſtian, waiſtcoat of the ſame, new buckſkin breeches, ribbed worſted ſtockings, and ſilver buckles; he wears his own hair which is curled at the ears and clubbed behind, is about five feet nine inches high, ſlim made, pitted with the ſmall-pox. The indenture he ſigned in London was given up to him and a diſcharge, after which he executed another indenture, by which he was to be allowed in conſideration of his former ſervice, wages after the rate of ten ſhillings per week till the expiration of his time, which would have been in September next: maſters of veſſels are requeſted not to carry him out of the country; and whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſhall receive five pounds reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges. WILLIAM BUCKLAND.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

May 20, 1773.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation, in Frederick county, on the head of Bennett's creek, on the 17th inſt. at night, a convict ſervant man, named William Flint, about 22 years of age, born in the weſt of England, a ſpare ſlim fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a ſwarthy complexion, ſhort black hair, and has loſt one of his fore teeth: he had on, and took with him, a white cotton jacket, brown cloth ditto much worn, a pair of leather breeches black and dirty, two white ſhirts, two pair of ſtockings and ſhoes, and a new felt hat; it's poſſible he may have changed his name and apparel, as he has a ſum of money with him.

Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and brings him either to John Plummer, overſeer on the above-ſaid plantation, or to the ſubſcriber living in Anne-Arundel county, near Elk-Ridge church, ſhall have the above reward for their trouble, beſides what the law allows, paid by tf HENRY RIDGELY.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Molly and Betſey, Captain Nicholſon, from London, and to be ſold, by the ſubſcribers, at their ſtore on the dock, in Annapolis, on very reaſonable terms, for caſh or ſhort credit.

A NEAT and general aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India goods.

WALLACE DAVIDSON and JOHNSON.

A PARCEL of MENS NEAT SHOES for SALE at the PRINTING OFFICE.

Annapolis, Jan. 27, 1774.

SPRIGGS and DONALDSON, tailors, ſtay-makers and ladies habit-makers, take this method to inform the public, that they have juſt imported from London a large quantity of the beſt materials for carrying on the ſtay-making buſineſs, and are now removed into the houſe where Mr. Robert Pinkney lately lived. All orders from their cuſtomers and others in either of the above branches of buſineſs will be thankfully received and ſpeedily executed.

N. B. Ladies and gentlemen from the country are deſired to ſend the caſh for ſuch goods as they may be pleaſed to order.

Annapolis, Jan. 26, 1774.

RAN away laſt Sunday night from the ſubſcriber, one William Qualch, an old, tall, ſlim made fellow, ſtoops when he walks, and wears his own gray hair: had on when he went away a whitiſh coloured kerſey jacket, old leather breeches, oſnabrig ſhirt, white ſtockings, old ſhoes new ſoaled, and an old felt hat. He ſtole and carried away with him a white ſhirt, a check ditto, a pair of new ſhoes, four pair of ſtockings, a veſt with the fore parts made of blue hair ſhag, a ſmall ſilver watch, maker's name John Roberts, London, No. 7677, a pair of handſome ſilver buckles carved, a ſet ſtock-buckle marked M B, a ſet broach, a ſilver dollar that has been attempted to be cut in two and not done, with other ſmall money not known what, and ſeveral other things too tedious to mention. He ſerved the latter part of his time with Capt. John Ireland on Elk-Ridge. Whoever will take up ſaid fellow and ſecure him, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive three pounds reward, paid by

ISAAC M'HARD.

Piſcataway, Jan. 1, 1774.

THE ſubſcriber having furniſhed himſelf with materials for carrying on the ſtaymaking buſineſs, hopes for the encouragement from ladies and others for their orders for ſtays, which they may depend on having executed in the beſt and neateſt manner, neweſt faſhion, and on the ſhorteſt notice. The buſineſs being carried on under the direction of Richard Littlemore, who carried on buſineſs for Mr. Charles Wallace in Annapolis for ſeveral years, and theſe laſt ſeven years for Mr. Alexander Ferguſon, and of late for his widow in London-Town.

CHARLES LANSDALE.

N. B. I ſtill continue to ride as a by-poſt from Leonard-Town St. Mary's county to Annapolis, orders may be left at the following places, viz. Leonard-Town; Mr. James Jordan's; Wiccomoco; Chaptico; Newport; Allen's Freſh; Port-Tobacco; Upper Marlborough; Queen-Anne; Bladenſburg; George-Town; at the Printing-Office, Annapolis; with Mr. Levi Grooms, poſt-rider from Frederickſburg to Annapolis; and at the ſubſcriber's houſe, Piſcataway; at which places the ſtays will be left agreeable to direction. C. L.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation, near Poplar Spring Chapel, in Anne Arundel county, an Iriſh convict ſervant, named Lawrence Connolly, about eighteen years old, ſwarthy complexion, ſlim made, ſpeaks much in that dialect: had on and took with him, a blue coat and waiſtcoat double breaſted, white ſhirt, worſted ſtocking, new ſhoes, and a Carolina felt hat.——Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and delivers him to Charles Porter, overſeer on ſaid plantation, or the ſubſcriber living on Elk-Ridge, ſhall receive as a reward twenty ſhillings if taken twenty miles from home, thirty ſhillings if thirty miles, forty ſhillings if forty miles, and three pounds if out of the province, beſides what the law allows.

JOHN DORSEY.

Piſcataway, Jan. 1, 1774.

To be ſold to the higheſt bidder, at the houſe of Mr. Carne, in Piſcataway town, on the third Monday in March next, agreeable to an act of aſſembly,

THE following tracts or parcels of land, lying within a mile or two of the ſaid town, adjoining to each other, viz. part of Hawkins's lot, 184 acres; Something, 40 acres; Merry-Thought, 40 acres; part of God's-Gift, 117½ acres: the whole containing 390½ acres of good well timbered land; good orchards of peaches and apples, and other conſiderable improvements; likewiſe 16 acres of land in the ſaid town of Piſcataway, being part of a tract of land called Hazard and Never Fear, with conſiderable improvements on it. And on the fourth Monday in March next will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, at the houſe of Mr. Peter Croſt's in Frederick-Town, part of a tract or parcel of land called John and Priſcilla, containing 62½ acres. I ſhall attend two days preceding each day's ſale, on the ſaid lands, in order to ſhew them to the purchaſers. Six months credit will be given for one half the purchaſe money, upon giving bond and unqueſtionable ſecurity, by

ts GEORGE F. HAWKINS.

February 14, 1774.

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber at public ſale, on Wedneſday the 10th of March 1774, at Calvert county court-houſe, and at the ſubſcriber's dwelling-houſe, in Anne-Arundel county, on the Friday following, viz.

ABOUT two hundred acres of land in Calvert county, adjoining to the land of Mr. William Harris, on which is a good dwelling-houſe, and tobacco-houſe, the land is level and well timbered, lately the property of Mr. Stephen Steward; And about one hundred acres of land lying in Anne-Arundel county, called Jerico, where the ſubſcriber now lives, and ſundry houſhold furniture, horſes and hogs, for ſterling caſh, bills of exchange, or current money, to be paid to Mr. Stephen Steward who will attend the ſale.

WILLIAM CARR.

TO BE LET OR CHARTER TO EUROPE,

A Ship of 440 hogſheads of tobacco burden, now in the country. Alſo a ſhip of 550 hogſheads, expected in March. For terms apply to Mr. Colin Campbell, Annapolis.

Annapolis, February 28, 1774.

THE ſubſcribers being fully authorized by general letter of attorney, dated November 23, 1773, to receive, collect, and ſue for, all debts due in this province, to Mr. John Buchanan, merchant in London; and Meſſrs John Buchanan and ſon, deſire all perſons indebted as aforeſaid, to make ſpeedy payment, and all perſons having demands, as creditors of Mr. John Buchanan, or Meſſrs John Buchanan and ſon, are alſo deſired to give ſpeedy notice thereof to the ſubſcribers.

DANIEL DULANY,
JAMES DICK,
ANTHONY STEWART.

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